

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 78.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1893.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1694.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign \$.50
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LYCURGUS HAS A TALE OF WOE.

Wants Heavy Damages From the Hawaiian Republic Government.

SEWER PIPE SUPPLY FROM SOUTH.

Report of Consul Mills to State Department Shows a Large Amount of Trade Diverted From San Francisco—Masters May Decline to Stop at Honolulu.

George Lycurgus, proprietor of Sans Souci, a famous summer resort near Honolulu, will endeavor to make the Hawaiian Government pay damages for the fifty-one days he was compelled to spend in prison on a groundless charge of misprision of treason. Lycurgus arrived on the last steamer from Honolulu and expects to leave tomorrow for New York. From there he will proceed to Athens, stopping for a short time in London. He will present to the government of Greece his complaints against the Honolulu authorities, together with his claim for damages by loss of business and false imprisonment. He will also act as the representative of the other Greek residents of Honolulu who claim to have been injured under the new administration at the islands. The last uprising among the Hawaiian subjects, it is claimed, was conceived and put into execution by men who made their headquarters at or near Sans Souci, and when the Government troops were sent there about seventy-five of the men were quartered on Lycurgus and for four days he was forced to provide them with food. When the trouble was over he was thrown into prison charged with having knowledge of the conspiracy and failing to report it to the Government officials. Lycurgus says that the charges against him were entirely groundless, and that those who caused his arrest were well aware of that fact. During his imprisonment officers were frequently made, he says, to let him go free, provided he would sign a document releasing the Government from all claims he might have by reason of his arrest. He refused to enter into any such agreement. At the time of his arrest Lycurgus was the principal owner of the California Wine Company, as well as of the resort at Sans Souci. By reason of his arrest his business was neglected and he was compelled to dispose of his wine interests at a sacrifice. The resort lost money because of the boycott started against him by friends of the Government, and as a result he has been almost ruined financially. He complains bitterly of the treatment he received at the hands of the Government officers. When arrested at Sans Souci he was compelled to walk to the prison at Honolulu—a distance of five miles—though he offered to furnish his own conveyance. While in prison he was given little exercise and less food.—S. F. Chronicle, September 20th.

TRADE WITH HAWAII

How It Has Been Diverted From San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A report received at the Department of State from Consul-General Ellis Mills at Honolulu on the diversion of trade from San Francisco to New York states that during the six months ended June 30, 1894, the total exports from Honolulu to the United States were valued at \$5,001,538 and for the corresponding period of this year at \$4,949,916—a decrease of \$51,622. Until this year all goods invoiced at Honolulu were consigned to San Francisco. During the six months ended June 30th last, out of \$4,949,916 worth of goods exported \$1,132,341 worth of sugar went to New York by way of Cape Horn, leaving exports for six months given to San Francisco \$3,817,574, as against \$5,001,538 for a corresponding period of 1894. In consequence of the diversion of this trade to New York the number of American vessels leaving San Francisco in ballast shows a large increase over the corresponding period of 1894.

FLYING THE YELLOW FLAG
Barkentine Retriever Reaches Port Townsend from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Sept. 20.—The American barkentine Retriever, twenty-five days from Honolulu, arrived tonight with the yellow flag flying. The vessel was immediately taken in charge by United States Quarantine Officer Simpson, who will start at daylight with her for Diamond Point station, where she will be fumigated five days.

It is reported that there is only one man sick, but as the officers are detained on the vessel the nature of the case has not been ascertained. However, as the Retriever has come straight from Honolulu, it is regarded as almost certain that there is cholera aboard. Every precaution will be taken to keep out the dread disease.

Sewer Pipe for Honolulu

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—The Howard Harrison Iron Company of Bessemer yesterday secured a contract for several thousand tons of eighteen-inch iron pipe for the city of Honolulu. The contract is for a sufficient

supply to sewer the city, and the order, before completed, is expected to exceed 20,000 tons. This is the first foreign contract of the kind secured by an American company.

PLUNDER THE MISSION

A Mob of Six Hundred Chinese Wreck a German Station

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.—The German mission near Szeatow was looted today by 600 Chinese plunderers. It is impossible now to get details or anything more than the bare announcement of the fact.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The "Times" to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Hongkong which says that at an annual examination in Canton thousands of students were given copies of the Imperial decree in which the doctrines of the Christians were fiercely condemned. The decree uses the following language:

"A stupid, black-haired race is establishing seditious sects, and they regard not their own lives, but pretend to rise again as immortal man and women. They congregated and, abandoning chastity, behave like obscene birds and beasts."

"Faithful Confucians must shoot, stone and behead them without mercy. I, the Emperor, command the authorities to eradicate these weeds and vermin. Kill the serpents, throw them to the wolves and tigers because there is no salvation for them either against the heavenly calamities or misfortunes caused by human agencies."

RACE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Challenge for a Sail Next Year is Cabled from London.

Iselin Undecided About Defender Railing in English Waters—British Admiral Criticizes Dunraven's Action.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—An evening paper announces that another challenge has been issued for the America's cup, coming from Charles Rose, a son of Sir John Rose of London, who has sailed a challenge for a race in 1896, to ex-Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the cup committee of the New York Yacht Club. The challenge was turned over to the New York Yacht Club.

It cannot be formally acted upon because it was not made in the proper form. According to the terms on which the cup is held by the club, a challenge must be sent to its secretary through the secretary of the club to which the challenger belongs, and not by an individual.

Mr. Rose is said to be a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and if he really desires a race, the technicalities could doubtless be arranged.

Iselin Undecided

NEW ROCHELLE (N. Y.), Sept. 20.—Mr. Iselin was seen at his home at Premium Point. He says that the report from London is correct in reference to the offer of \$5000 for a race in English waters. He received a cablegram last evening from Mr. Laycock of London, transmitting the offer. Mr. Iselin replied by cable: "No definite answer can be given at present."

Mr. Iselin says there has been no business meeting of the owners of the Defender since the Valkyrie-Defender races, and therefore there has been no deliberate action taken to decide whether or not the Defender will go to Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Field this morning says that a wealthy gentleman is prepared to build a cutter with which to challenge for the America's cup in 1896 providing the New York Yacht Club will consent to sail the matches in waters where the yachts will not be interfered with.

BEING CRITICIZED AT HOME

Dunraven Not Iselin's Equal in the Sporting Instinct.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times gives prominence today to a letter from Fitzgerald, who says Lord Dunraven must expect that his conduct in the matter of the America's cup races will be severely criticized and compared unfavorably with that of Iselin.

His fair-minded countrymen, Admiral Fitzgerald continues, have cause to regret the course of Lord Dunraven, and all true lovers of sport must regret that Iselin's generous offer to re-sail the second race was refused. Technically, the Admiral says, Lord Dunraven's refusal to sail on the third day was right, but the question should have been treated upon broader grounds. The Americans throughout have shown true sporting instinct.

The impartial verdict of nautical history, the letter concludes, will say that Lord Dunraven failed to uphold the best traditions of English yacht racing.

Race in English Waters.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Sportsman announces that Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell, the bankers of Lombard street, have cabled to the New York Yacht Club an offer of £1000 for a race in English waters between the Defender and Valkyrie III. A check to that amount has been deposited with the secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Forty Nine Drowned

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Barcastegui was wrecked at midnight by a collision with the merchant steamer Mortora, in the canal at the entrance of the port of Havana. Admiral Delgado Pujol, eight other officers and thirty-seven of the crew were drowned.

HOW THE CHOLERA CAME HERE.

San Francisco Quarantine Officer Accuses the Steamer Belgic

INVESTIGATION BRINGS OUT FACTS

Startling Statements Made Before a Special Meeting of the California Health Board—Disinfection of Iron Vessels by Superheated Steam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Dr. Godfrey of the United States Marine Hospital Service appeared by request yesterday before a special meeting of the Board of Health and delivered a short address on the subject of cholera in Honolulu. Some of his statements startled the members of the Board, and at the conclusion of his talk a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the quarantine officer to continue a strict enforcement of the quarantine regulations.

Dr. Godfrey stated that he had been hunting up the history of the introduction of cholera into Honolulu and believed he had been successful in attaining the facts. "The time occupied by the steamer Belgic in going from Hongkong to Honolulu," said Dr. Godfrey, "interfered with our five day rule, but I can now account for that. If the ship's surgeon had been correct in stating that there had been no cases of cholera on board, eleven days would have elapsed after the ship left Hongkong before the cholera appeared. But I am to be supplied with evidence showing that the deaths on board were without doubt the result of cholera."

"The Belgic arrived at Honolulu on August 8th and landed 550 persons, the greater number of whom were coolies. The following day two of those landed died from cholera. The bodies were interred on the seashore, and only covered with one and one-half feet of sand. The waves washed the bodies out and they were soon food for the crabs. A native woman engaged in crab fishing near where the bodies were buried was the next victim and then the epidemic began. "The natives refuse to furnish information about their dead and when search has been made numerous bodies have been found lying near the houses of their relatives. At one laundry, where the washing for vessels was done, the remains of eight coolies who had died from cholera were found. In the cases of the deaths on the Belgic it was claimed by the surgeon that one died from heart disease and the other two with pneumonia. Affidavits are being prepared showing that they all suffered with a similar disease and believed to be cholera."

"The Belgic brought 105 passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco, many of whom were Chinese. So far as known, no harm has come from them, but we do not know how many germs of the terrible disease are hidden away in the baggage of those passengers. The danger line, however, has been passed, I think, because the Belgic arrived here over a month ago."

Dr. Godfrey suggested that the iron steamers be compelled to disinfect themselves by using superheated steam, the best and safest remedy. It is easy for this to be done and it would aid the quarantine officers materially. The suggestion met with the approval of the Board, and the quarantine officer was instructed to serve a suitable notice upon the owners of steam vessels coming from infected ports."

RESCUED IN MIDATLANTIC

The Man Who Tried to Cross the Ocean Alone

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A Herald cable dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, states that Robert McCallum, who left this port in a nineteenth century schooner, the Kite, to cross the Atlantic, had been rescued by the British ship Stalwart. He was starving and crazy when sighted by the ship, and was taken on board with his little boat.

It will be remembered that McCallum started from New York expecting to reach Queenstown in forty days. When he had been out that length of time he was sighted by the Union line steamer Thormina 994 miles from New York, and had made about one third of his journey. He must have been rescued shortly afterward, for the Stalwart left Baltimore, Quebec, on July 11th for Buenos Ayres, and would have crossed McCallum's route about the latter part of July. It was believed that McCallum was lost, for no news had been heard of him since he was reported by the Thormina.

SAMOA IN A VERY BAD WAY

The Present Situation Must be Changed

Natives are Turbulent.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Press representative has had an interview with Dr. Lempriere, the agent of the late Mr. Sherwood, the owner of Pago Pago, the largest harbor of Samoa and the only one secure from cyclonic disturbances.

Dr. Lempriere said "There have been constant communications between the British, German and American governments regarding the future of Samoa. The present situation is an impossible one and can only result

in the absolute destruction of trade and the gradual extinction of the natives. According to late accounts trade is at a standstill and the natives are in a condition of turbulence.

"New Zealand being the nearest British possession and largely interested in the development of Polynesian trade, is the proper quarter from which the question can be pressed best on the attention of the Imperial government. I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Ward, the Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, laying before his government some scheme having in view the alteration of the present condition of affairs."

"The Pacific cable having been decided on and the money guaranteed is a matter of vital importance to America as well as to Great Britain and the Colonies. Fiji, which was first proposed as a central station for coaling and for repairing steamers, has been found unfit, being situated in the center of cyclonic disturbances. Only last winter a storm there leveled all the buildings in its track. Samoa, which is in the postal union and in direct steam connection with San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, has a harbor three miles long by one-fourth of a mile wide and with safe anchorage."

"That America and Great Britain are both anxious to have the Samoan question settled is certain. Both countries desire to have an end put to the present deadlock, and it is hoped that some means may soon be found to settle the German claims and buy them out, if not at too exorbitant a figure."

MAY BURN CORN FOR FUEL

It Will Soon Be Cheaper Than Coal.

This Year's Crop the Largest Known in the History of the Trade

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—With a 2,500,000 bushel crop the West will have corn to burn. According to a Kansas City dispatch, a packing house company has already issued orders to its Wichita house to begin the use of corn for fuel as soon as it can be bought for 12 cents a bushel. On the basis of the May price, with due allowance for freight and for the discount from the contract price for off grades, corn on the Western farms is not much over 10 cents a bushel. The '95 crop of corn is practically made, and without doubt it will be a record breaker. It is figured that the total yield of corn this year will be 2,325,000,000 bushels. It will not be far from double the quantity of corn produced last year, and far in excess of the quantity of corn produced in any of the star crops in the history of the trade.

The prices have become demoralized simply on anticipation. December corn touched 27½ cents last week. On the basis of present prices corn will be cheaper than coal for fuel during this fall and winter in the States west of the Mississippi river. It is said that experiments have shown that a ton of dry corn will go further in producing steam than a ton of coal.

Anthracite coal laid down in Kansas City even at reduced freight rates costs \$6 a ton in car lots. At points in the interior of Kansas, Nebraska and Western Iowa it costs all the way from \$7 to \$9 a ton. At these same points corn is worth only from \$2.50 to \$4 a ton on the cob. Iowa soft coal can be delivered in Central Nebraska at about \$3.50 a ton, and Illinois coal at \$4. In Iowa native bituminous coal costs over \$2 a ton.

A prominent operator on the Board of Trade today offered to forfeit \$10,000 if he could not furnish the "Alley L" with corn for fuel at a less cost than that of coal.

BONES OF GREELY'S MEN.

The Peary Expedition Said to Have Brought Back Remains.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), Sept. 22.—The crew of the Peary relief steamer Kite report that when the relief expedition visited Cape Sabine a party went on shore and after an hour's search returned with a number of bones, ostensibly belonging to one of the members of the Greely expedition, which wintered there years ago.

The Peary people deny this, but the crew stoutly maintain it is true, and the story is causing no small sensation here today, and also curiosity as to what took the Kite to that point, which was altogether out of her way. One man admitted that he did not know what his mission there was, and added that they collected a number of Eskimo skeletons during the cruise.

The story of the Kite's crew is generally believed by people here familiar with the details of the Greely horror, who declare that four or five bodies of those who perished were not brought home at all.

OAKLAND AND CHOLERA

Health Board Will Make a House to House Canvass

OAKLAND (Cal.) Sept. 20.—The Oakland Board of Health held a meeting last night to take some action looking to preventive measures against cholera. There was a report yesterday that a case of cholera had been discovered, but it proved groundless. The Board of Health did not wish to create any unnecessary scare, but it will probably inaugurate a house to house canvass to see that all sanitary measures are strictly complied with.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA

Aged Native Woman Found Sick at Kikihale Yesterday.

USED WATER OF NUANU STREAM.

Fourteen inmates of the House Placed in Quarantine—Special Meeting of Health Board—Report on Contaminated Soil and Water—Recommendations

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Once again cholera has made its presence felt in Honolulu. It was believed by the physicians and many of the citizens that more cases of the disease were likely to make their appearance, but as eight days had gone by without any indication of the dread monster, it was hoped the town had seen and heard the last of the disease. There was general regret yesterday morning when it became known that a new case of cholera had been discovered. The patient was an aged Hawaiian woman named Pains and resided in a small frame hut on Hotel street, just where the road runs into Nuuanu stream, and in the locality known as Kikihale.

Detective David Kaapa reported the case to Dr. Day at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The woman was taken sick early in the night before. When the authorities reached the house the woman was found lying in the corner of a room on the ground floor and but a few inches above the water of Nuuanu stream. Evidences of vomiting were found on the floor. The patient was removed to the cholera hospital at once, and fourteen other residents of the house placed in quarantine at the same place.

It is believed the woman ate crabs caught from the stream. Just under the floor of the room in which she was found were numerous crabs floating in the water. Dr. Day is of the opinion that the woman became ill from drinking or using the water of the stream. The case is said to be a very pronounced one and the patient was very ill when removed to the hospital.

As the hospital was in order for the reception of patients, it took but a few minutes for Armstrong Smith and Louisa, both having acted in the capacity of nurses, to arrive and assume their former positions. The total number of cases has now reached eighty-six, with sixty deaths.

Physicians say the new case of cholera is another and separate outbreak and must be treated as such. The woman had but little communication with persons outside of the fourteen residing in the same house where she lived, and it is believed the infection will not spread.

MEETING OF HEALTH BOARD.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning at 11:30, the new case of cholera being responsible for the session. All the members of the Board and several physicians were present.

In opening the meeting, President Smith spoke of the new case of cholera. He was of the opinion that the woman had been using water of the Nuuanu stream, which caused her illness.

The following letter was read from the Kanae Health Committee:

"The undersigned, representing the Health Committee of this island, appointed by the Central Board, and feeling that the recent events have put us in an uncertain position, beg to say that we have no desire now to oppose the views of the Honolulu Board of Health, and will leave the matters of quarantine of passengers and disinfection of freight with the authority of the Honolulu Board, and would suggest further that we be relieved of our responsibility.

C. WOLTERS,
R. W. T. FRANKS,
A. S. WILCOX,
S. D. G. WALTERS,
S. W. WILCOX,
J. WEDDICK,
Lihue, Kauai, Sept. 26, 1895."

President Smith believed that the action of Drs. Walters and Weddick and the Sheriff Wilcox, all employees of the Government, should be condemned and the officials named discharged. The physicians must continue to act as health agents.

There was some discussion regarding the Australia landing her freight at the Pacific Mail dock. It was found this course would result in heavy expense to the local agents. In order that the cargo of the ship might be handled without fear of the least possible contagion, fifty native laborers went into quarantine yesterday. The Australia will be due on Monday next, but on account of having to make necessary repairs at the California end, she may not arrive till two or three days later. All sailing vessels coming from the Coast will discharge at the Pacific Mail wharf.

The usual requests for shipping different articles to the other islands came up for consideration. Several of the members were opposed to making any new additions to the list. After considerable discussion this was decided on. Machine oil, which has been stricken off the list, was ordered replaced. With this exception there is no change in the list of goods that is allowed to be shipped.

The Board was informed that the new fumigating plant would be ready for service during the latter part of October.

C. Von Hamm, having spent ten days in quarantine, was granted a permit to go to Kauai.

A communication from the San Francisco office of the Pacific Mail Company informed the Board that the freight for Honolulu which had been carried by, had been thoroughly fumigated. They wanted to know whether there would be any objection to its being landed. Action deferred.

Another outbreak of cholera having occurred, it was not deemed advisable to open the schools on the 30th of the present month. They will remain closed until further notice.

A letter was read from George Fair child stating that a number of Kauai

people desired to leave for home as soon as possible. It was decided to use the quarantine station for the purpose. Those intending to go into quarantine there for a period of five days must be at the place by 8 o'clock Saturday morning. All expenses to be borne by the individuals.

The committee appointed to report on the matter of soil and water presented the following:

HONOLULU, Sept. 25, 1895.
HON. W. O. SMITH, President Board of Health.

SIR:—Your committee appointed to investigate the matter of contamination of soil and water by cholera germs, begs leave to submit the following report:

Every locality in which cholera has occurred has been visited and surveyed by the committee. A list of seventeen localities was furnished the committee by the Board of Health office. Of this number five general localities claim special attention, on account of their close proximity to large bodies of water which may have become contaminated by the introduction of infectious material from persons sick with cholera previous to removal to the cholera hospital. These localities are Waipio, the banks of the Nuuanu stream, the harbor and vicinity, Kunaia and Punaia.

Waipio is the region directly

Just beyond the washing hole are two old taro patches, at present grass-grown, and beyond these a large extent of growing taro. From a point just above the washing hole a small drain leads water from the ditch into the unused taro-patches, and through them directly into the patches of growing taro.

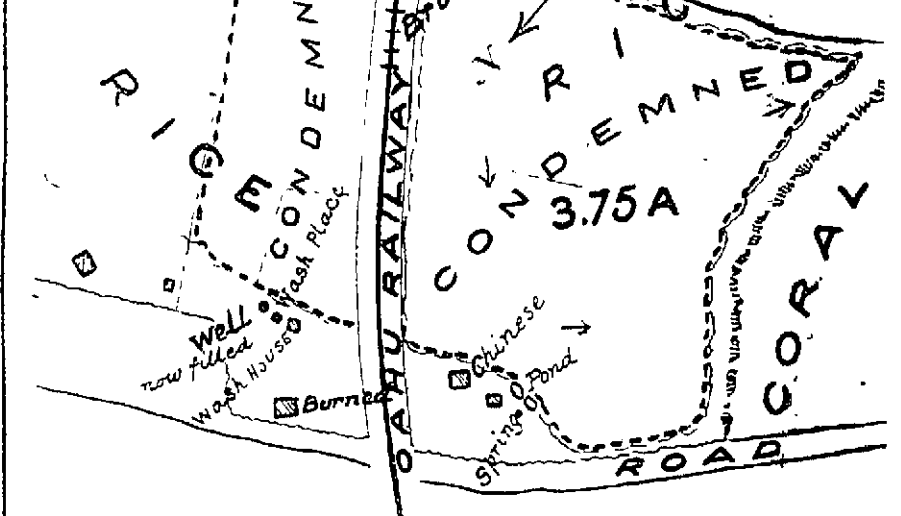
The soiled clothing of the sick man was washed on the grass near the edge of the washing hole. There is no direct drainage from this place into either the taro-patches or the ditch, but a heavy rain could undoubtedly wash material from the edge of the washing hole, on the surface of the ground, into the old taro patches and thence into the growing taro.

About one-eighth mile to the eastward of this locality is the Kunaia spring, from which the people in the neighborhood generally get their water for drinking purposes. It is impossible for surface water to drain into this spring.

We found that the Board of Health agents had been to the infected premises and used lime generously all over the neighborhood.

The house has been burned.

Punaia—The infected house in this locality stood in the center of a taro country, at a point to the east of the extension of Liliha street, about one-sixth of a mile above Judd. The land upon which the house stood is about



MAP SHOWING CONDEMNED RICE FIELDS AT PALAMA ALONG BRANCH OF OAHU RAILWAY, REFERRED TO IN THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON SOIL AND WATER TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

makai of the tramways terminus, near the Kamehameha schools, comprising a strip of land running from King street southwest to the sea. A map of this locality is attached to this report.

The dry land here is high, of coral formation and descends abruptly to the wet low-lying rice land which borders it on the southeast. For a distance of about 800 yards from King street the high land borders directly on the rice fields. From this point down to the sea a shallow ditch intervenes. Reference to the appended map will make this clear. Native houses were scattered along down this strip of land from King street to the sea, standing back, as a rule, from twenty to fifty yards from the edge of the rice land. Most of these houses have been burned.

The first house in this locality in which the disease made its appearance stood about 200 yards from King street and about thirty yards from the rice field. This was a two-story house in which twenty-four people were living. About four feet from the edge of the rice field was a washing-stone and four feet or so from this was a surface well. Water drained from the washing place directly into the rice field and also into the well. It is known that clothing stained with the infectious discharges of persons sick with cholera were washed on this stone.

The rice field into which this infectious material found access lies just mauka of the O. R. R. track and is about one and three-quarter acres in area. It is well bounded on the mauka and Waikeiki sides by a high limiting bank. It drains through a culvert in the R. R. track across to a rice field lying mauka of the track. This latter field has an area of about three and three-quarter acres, and empties into the ditch mentioned above, which at this point intervenes between the high land and the large extent of rice land lying off to the south.

This shallow ditch runs along between the high land upon one side and the rice fields—as far as they go—upon the other. As it approaches the sea the rice land gives way to marsh and fish ponds. The fish ponds connect with each other but have no connection with the ditch until just before it empties into the sea. The ditch is separated from the rice fields by a slight mud bank, but in numerous places this bank is so low and frail that the danger of these large lands becoming infected is imminent.

At short distances along down the course of this ditch are washing places in the ditch and surface wells near its border. Just below the point where the infected rice fields empty into the ditch stood the second house where cholera made its appearance. The house stood back from the ditch about twenty-five yards and a beaten path led from the house to the washing place in the ditch. Clothing stained with cholera discharges are known to have been washed here.

About 250 yards farther down the course of the ditch the next case occurred. The fourth and last house in this locality in which cases occurred stood about 70 yards from the point at which the infected ditch empties into the sea.

Kunaia lies mauka of the extension of Judd street, west of Liliha. There was one infected house in this locality. The house stood upon high land—on the hillside. At the base of the hill, at a level of about fifteen feet or so below the house, a small irrigating ditch runs along under the fence. Just beyond this ditch was the washing place, a hole about four feet in diameter, dug in the ground. A small drain carried the water from the ditch into this hole, which disposed of its surplus water by overflowing on the ground.

thirty feet square, and is surrounded upon all sides by taro patches. It is itself only a dry portion of a taro-patch, and can be reached only by walking upon the mud wall dividing the patches of growing taro.

There is some doubt about this case having been cholera, the man being dead when reported. If it was cholera, and if the discharges were thrown into the taro patches—which seems probable—it is impossible to say to what extent the disease germs have been carried by the water. Any attempt at disinfection, short of drying up the entire crop of taro (many acres in area), would be futile.

The Nuuanu Stream, in all probability, became infected originally from the case of Lono—a run-away from Iwilei—who became sick in a house upon the Punaia creek, at a point above its junction with the Nuuanu stream. This house stands upon the south bank of Punaia creek, about 185 yards below Vineyard street and 200 yards above the point at which it flows into the Nuuanu stream. Near the house, and on the bank of the stream, was a washing place where, undoubtedly, the cholera-soiled linen of the sick man was washed.

The next case reported was on the bank of Nuuanu stream, shortly below its continuation by the now-infected Punaia creek.

This house stands about 330 yards down stream from the one last described. Other cases appeared near the mouth of the Nuuanu stream.

To the left of the point at which the Nuuanu stream enters the harbor is a coral ledge which is uncovered at low tide. The ditch bearing waters of the harbor, a washing place where, undoubtedly, the cholera-soiled linen of the sick man was washed.

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ference between the results of experiments conducted in the laboratory and those attained in nature.

The greatest enemies of the spirillum of Asiatic cholera are other micro-organisms found in nature. At all times many varieties of bacteria find their natural habitat in air, soil and water, both fresh and salt.

The cholera spirillum will for a time live and multiply in the soil and in water, but eventually it will be overcome and destroyed by the other bacteria whose territory has been temporarily invaded.

The following is taken from Sternberg's Bacteriology: "Koch found the cholera spirillum in water in a tank at Calcutta during a period of fourteen days, and in his experiments showed that it preserved its vitality in well water for thirty days, in Berlin sewer water for six to seven days and in the same mixed with faeces for twenty-seven hours only. In the experiments of Nicolai and Rietzsch the cholera spirillum preserved its vitality in distilled water for twenty days, in sewer water of Marcellis thirty-eight days and in water of the harbor for eighty-one days. The numerous experiments recorded by the observer named and by Bolton Hueppe, Horstetter, Maschek, Krans and others, show that while the cholera spirillum may sometimes quickly die out in distilled water, in other experiments it preserves its vitality for several weeks (Maschek) and that it lives still longer in water of bad quality, such as is found in sewers, harbors, etc."

It has been found that harbor water contains many varieties of bacteria, and that the numbers present near the surface and at different depths do not vary in any great degree. In marked contrast to this it is found that the mud at the bottom of harbors contains many thousands of times as many bacteria per c. c. as are contained in the harbor water.

Water at a temperature of 70° F (or that of the water in and around Honolulu) is much more favorable to the life of the cholera spirillum than water at a lower temperature.

Again quoting from Sternberg, "Glaxa has made extended and interesting experiments with the cholera spirillum, cultures of which he added to different kinds of soil (garden earth, clay, sand) and placed at different depths below the surface—one-quarter, one-half and one metre. Some of the earth was sterilized and some was not. In unsterilized earth he found the cholera spirillum in considerable numbers at the end of twenty-four hours at the greatest depth tested (one metre) but at the end of forty-eight hours it had disappeared in five experiments out of seven. The lowest temperature at this depth was 20° C (68° F).

In sterilized soil the result was different; the cholera spirillum was present in enormous numbers at the end of four days at a depth of a metre and was still found in smaller numbers at the end of twelve days, but had disappeared at the end of twenty-one days.

This indicates that the presence of the common saprophytes in the soil is prejudicial to the development of the cholera spirillum and that under ordinary circumstances it succumbs to the struggle for existence with these more hardy micro-organisms."

The temperature of the atmosphere and of the water in this country, together with the moist condition of the soil and the prevalence of surface pools of water render it extremely probable that the cholera spirillum may live here for a great many days.

The Nuuanu stream and the harbor seem to possess all of the conditions necessary for the preservation of the cholera spirillum for a long time. That portion of the harbor to the neighborhood of the mouth of the stream is a particularly dangerous locality. The water of the stream carries in solution the elements most favorable to the preservation of the spirillum. The current is sluggish. The bottom of the harbor and the coral ledge bordering it are covered with mud rich in organic material.

The crabs, shrimps and small fish which are present in myriads may have some office in preserving and carrying the germs of the disease.

Bacteriological experiments are now being made with specimens of water taken from various sources known to be infected.

The following are the recommendations of your committee:

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the local wash houses in infected localities be torn down and the ground beneath them disinfected and then allowed to dry thoroughly; that all persons be prohibited from washing any clothing or throwing any soiled water, discharge or other organic matter into any stream or pool of water; that all persons who wash their clothing at home be requested to do so in a dry, sunny spot, where there is no drainage into any pool or stream of water.

2. That as far as practicable all unnecessary pools or ponds of stagnant and semi-stagnant water be filled in, beginning with the infected localities.
3. That the building of houses, wash-houses or closets over streams, ponds or portions of the harbor be prohibited, and that all such houses now standing be removed.

4. That all sewer pipes emptying into the harbor be abolished.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

5. In the Waipio district we recommend the immediate condemnation of the infected rice fields; the reinforcement of the bank dividing the ditch from the uninfected rice fields; measures to disinfect as thoroughly as possible the infected rice fields and the ditch; the filling up of all surface wells in the district; the prevention as far as is practicable of all use of this water or the fish therein by any person for any purpose for a period of time to be determined by the Board of Health.

6. In the Kunaia district disinfection seems to have been thorough, and there is considerable doubt as to the infectious material having reached the taro patches. In case it has done so the committee are of the opinion that it has passed beyond control. We recommend keeping up a rigid inspection over this district and all others through which the water from this district drains. If other cases of cholera occur lower down the question of drying up the taro will have to be considered.

7. In the Punaia district we make the same recommendations as in the Kunaia district.

8. The Nuuanu stream. Your committee regards this locality, together with the harbor, to be by far the most serious problem with which the Board of Health has to deal. The lower portion of Punaia creek and the Nuuanu stream, from the point where the Punaia creek joins it down to the sea, are unquestionably infected, and all persons should be absolutely prohibited from using any water from these infected sources or taking any fish from them until such a time as nature has purified them. It is also important that no discharges, wash water, pot water, sewage or other organic material should be thrown or discharged into the stream for a like period of time. Periodical flushing of the stream should be continued for several months—say, throughout the rainy season.

We urge upon the Board of Health the importance of waiting the stream in upon both sides at the earliest possible date as a necessary health measure.

THE HARBOR.

In view of the fact that there is direct evidence that a number of the persons who were taken sick with cholera during the late outbreak had been eating raw fish or crabs from the harbor, and further, that there is good authority for the statement that harbor water is particularly dangerous, the cholera spirillum having been found in at least one instance after eighty-one days in harbor water. Your committee recommends that all persons be prohibited from bathing in the waters of the harbor or from taking crabs, shrimps or fish of any kind from the harbor or the coral reef bordering it for a period of three months from the present time. Further, that immediate steps be taken to improve that portion of the harbor in the neighborhood of the outlet of the Nuuanu stream in such manner that the present unsanitary condition shall be removed.

10. We recommend the filling in of the old fish pond across from the railway depot.

C. B. WOOD, M. D.,
J. T. CRAWLEY,
B. F. DILLINGHAM.



W. J. Baker
North Pembroke, Mass.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. H. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

A Boston paper has it on good authority that "a volcano never smokes"—another good example for the tobacco fiends to look up to.

KATE FIELD in a series of letters "On the Wing" to the Chicago Times-Herald gives Chicagoans numerous points on bacteria and drainage. This versatile writer will find plenty of food for thought along this line when she arrives in Honolulu.

The Washington Star says that officials of the State Department declare that the United States and Great Britain are not working in conjunction in regard to American citizens connected with the Hawaiian embargo of January, last. If the manner of making demands may be taken as a criterion, this goes without saying.

The new British Parliament has 240 members pledged to female enfranchisement, for all of which the champions of woman suffrage are duly jubilant. The majority of these members are on the Union and Conservative side of the house and number Mr. Balfour among the leaders. What legislation will be obtained, is hard to forecast, but it is quite certain the female suffragists will be heard from.

CONSUL GORMAN D. GILMAN in a communication to the Boston Transcript on "Filibustering in Hawaii," says there is as much probability of the success of any filibustering expedition attacking Honolulu as of any similar attempt to attack London from the United States via Ireland. Mr. Gilman has the right view of it, but so long as newspapers will accept these yarns it will be hard work to make the industrious space writers believe it.

In the life of Lord John Russell, recently published by the Harpers, it is stated that in 1807 "the number of members (of Parliament) returned by private patronage for England and Wales amounted to more than three hundred. It was publicly asserted, and not without an appeal to statistics, that 154 persons, great and small, actually returned 307 members to the House of Commons." The number of persons who now control the returns reaches into the hundreds of thousands.

A LIVELY discussion on evolution is promised at the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg between Father Zahm, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Professor of Physical Sciences in the Notre Dame University, and Father Doonan, a Jesuit, stationed over a Boston church. Father Doonan objects to evolution being taught at a Roman Catholic Summer School, and proposes to refute the heresy. Father Zahm, who will uphold the cause of evolution, visited these islands several years ago and published an interesting book concerning them.

THE request of members of the Kauai board of health to be relieved from responsibility reads very much as if they were in the position of the young man, who on being given suggestions by his employers on how he should conduct their business replied, "That's my way, and if you don't like it you can get some one else." The employers immediately got some one else. We do not consider, however, that the Government in this case is called upon to follow the employer's example. These men lost their heads like the majority of the people on the other islands. The mistake under such extenuating circumstances ought to be and undoubtedly will be made more careful in the future and more liable to think twice before shooting off on a tangent than new recruits

MORE CLEANSING NEEDED.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the sanitary conditions in the infected districts recommends vigorous treatment, and from the nature of the case in hand the Government cannot be too rapid in following out the suggestions made. The house cleaning has been a very good thing in its way, but the recurrence of the plague gives evidence that with all the sanitary measures carried into effect thus far, the fountain head of the disease has not been reached. We must get to the bottom of the matter even to wiping out Chinatown if necessary. If the laws of the country do not give the authorities sufficient power to condemn property on account of its unsanitary condition, let new laws be made. Personal interests, commercial interests, and national interest demand that there shall be no delays in this forced sanitary march into which the community has been thrust. The discoveries made during the past two weeks have awakened a determination among the intelligent people to clean the city at all hazards and once having reached that happy state, to keep it clean.

Existing circumstances have made it necessary to begin at the top and work toward the bottom. White wash brushes and garbage carts have served their purpose and now comes the time when carpenters and the fire department need to be brought into play. The work that has been so well begun will not be complete till every one of the wooden hovels that are built out over the Nuuanu stream is wiped out of existence, and, if it is required to keep the ignorant people in that vicinity coming in contact with the water and its contents, the stream in that section guarded night and day. The report of the committee given in another column shows conclusively that there are no two ways of dealing with these infected districts. If the destruction of houses will turn people out of their homes, the Government can well afford to erect buildings where the residents will at least have the benefit of sunlight and fresh air. It would be hard to put up a house where the occupants will have more unsanitary surroundings. The committee has couched its conclusions in very conservative language. There is but one course for the Government to follow and that is a radical one.

CALLS FOR RADICAL TREATMENT.

The measure adopted by the Board of Health yesterday for purifying the infected district is a move in the right direction and, if followed up with equally strong measures in dealing with the Nuuanu stream, will, to say the least, remove one and what now seems to be the only source of contamination. The work will not be complete until every one of the so-called houses that line the stream is relegated to the rubbish pile and burned. Meanwhile, these places ought to be cleared of their occupants and every foot of the shores of the stream placed under a strictly guarded quarantine. It is clearly proved that many of the residents of this district cannot come to a realization of the danger of taking material from the water. The best way of dealing with such people is to prevent them from getting at the water or anything that has come in contact with it. A board fence is deemed rather expensive but if a board fence will be a reasonably secure safeguard then let us have the fence. The investigating committee believe they have placed the headquarters of the disease and it remains for the community to see to it that the place is surrounded by a quarantine fence, a board fence or any other fence that will be effective, at the earliest possible day. It may "cost money" but the price is a mere bagatelle compared with the cost of a recurrence of the epidemic. According to our present knowledge of the situation, Nuuanu stream and its surroundings are responsible for delaying the resumption of business for

another week and possibly longer. Delays are dangerous both from a sanitary and commercial point of view.

THE ASIATICS AGAIN.

The San Francisco Bulletin in reply to the Chicago Chronicle's assertion, that labor must be free in America, states that the objection to Japanese labor is its "Asiatic standard of wages," and that the Japanese are not wanted "until they conform to our ways and customs."

We, in these islands, are much more deeply interested in this matter than the people in the United States, for it is admitted on all sides that we are in great "peril" from Japanese immigration. We would like to see the relation of the American and Asiatic races fixed on some permanent and satisfactory basis so that the peril may be removed. The action of the people of the United States has been absurdly inconsistent in the past in this matter. For forty years Europe has emptied her good and bad population into the States, and no questions have been asked. Every employer of labor throughout the States has tried to establish the "Asiatic standard of wages," that is, to pay the least possible rate for his labor, and has fought against every rise. The laborer, who fought for a rise one day, became an employer the next day, and immediately "jumped" on wages. The man who clamored, as a farm hand, for twenty-five dollars per month, rented a farm the next year and crowded his hired help down to twenty dollars, if he could do so.

It is certainly a curious condition of things, in a country where, if you wish to ascertain the correct standard of wages, you must first ask a man whether he is a laborer or an employer of labor.

The people of Tacoma are much gratified over their increasing trade with the Asiatics, through the recently established line of steamers from that port. Consistency and good sense requires that they cut off, rather than increase this trade. Trade means, in the end, reciprocity and fair dealing. The States cannot say to the Asiatics in one breath: "You dear good fellows, buy our wheat and oil, and lumber, and do not buy from other people," and in the next breath exclaim: "Keep out of our country; we'll shoot you if you land." The best way, of course, to get "protection" against the Asiatics is to stop trading with them, haul off the steamer lines and leave the Pacific in solitude. Neither the Americans or ourselves can keep on "straddling" for ever; keep on eating our cake and having it too. Japan, as the coming great consumer of American cotton and grain, may not always be as quiet and accommodating as she has been. She is beginning to strike telling blows at the Great Powers, not with her armed forces, but with her skilled and cheap labor.

This period of "cussion and discussion" of public improvements is just the time when the Village Improvement Society ought to be on hand to lend its aid and influence in shaping the course of public expenditure. Nuuanu stream and its lowlands have been brought into the court of public condemnation. The public jury would like to return a verdict of murder in the first degree and sentence the whole thing to death and oblivion. But it can't, and what is worse it can't come to the understanding of what is the next best thing to do. It has got as far as deciding to "wall up and fill in," but when it comes to the best ways and means of carrying out the project there is a decided difference of opinion. The business community says: "Build the new street and put up warehouses," and another and equally strong element says: "Straighten the stream, fill in the lowlands and convert this section into a public park." The park advocates undoubtedly have the right of it, but they will not gain the day without an effort. Isn't it about time for the Improvement Society to organize?

FOOT-BINDING.

The foot-binding case now before the Police court again presents another question of international morals, if not of international law, and it is by no means free from embarrassment.

Foot-binding, by Chinese custom, law and morals, is recognized as a high distinction, just as tight lacing has been, and to a considerable extent now is, regarded as a "desirable" practice among the women of the Caucasian race. Our laws forbid the practice of the former, but do not forbid the practice of the latter, and never have forbidden it, although the writers on hygiene have been furious about its danger, its cruelty and the injury it does to women. We forbid here what is offensive to us. At the same time, we become very angry if the Chinese in China prevent us from doing what is offensive to them. We like to say to them, "If you live with us, submit to our laws and customs, but if we live with you, you must not be mean and expect us to submit to your laws and customs."

Each nation must determine for itself its own standard of right, but the different standards make confusion. So the European nations have been making a rough adjustment of the matter, for a century, by saying to other, weaker, but independent nations, "Do as we tell you, or we will blow you up with gunpowder."

The New York Sun intimates that the missionary work of the Europeans and Americans in China is carried on with artillery behind it; that the missionaries set up foreign standards of living and doing, which are in conflict with those of the Chinese, and virtually maintain their hold by pointing to the guns of the Great Powers.

Some years ago the Chinese Minister in London wrote to a Pekin journal that the conduct of English women in exposing their persons under Court rules at the Queen's reception at Buckingham Palace was indecent and highly immoral. The London Times replied to this charge: "You may dress your women as you like, and we will dress ours as we like."

Footbinding is, no doubt, a cruel practice and should not be practiced here, if our views may prevail. But cruelty is rather a relative term. Ask Mr. Greene, the agent of the Humane Society, what he knows, and he will tell you about the constant cruelty to animals practiced on these islands. The moral sentiment of the community is just as dead on the subject as the moral sentiment of the Chinese on the footbinding matter. We present no argument for or against the enforcement of the law against footbinding. It is just as well, however, to take a "square" view of the situation.

ONE enthusiastic New England editor has sent little Marion Cleveland a poodle. This is a new and interesting departure. The majority of the American editors have been busy giving the child's father pointers.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "Admiral Fitzgerald of the British navy puts the whole matter of the America's cup races in a nutshell when he says that Dunraven had no right to treat Iselin's offer from a technical standpoint. He should have regarded it from broader grounds. That is the American view, which we are glad to see a distinguished Englishman voice in this emphatic way."

SOME of the wise acres who have been alternately condemning the doctor of the Belgic and the Board of Health for "allowing grim cholera to get into the country" have, now that the danger seems to be lessening, decided that the disease isn't cholera and never has been. Well, what if it isn't? It is so near it that the people who are making such positive statements could not tell the difference, and the less they discuss the matter the better it will be for all concerned. We believe in adopting every possible measure to calm the public mind and rid

the community of a "scare," but for men who could not tell the difference between the comma bacillus and a two-penny nail, to continue arguing the subject won't help the matter any or calm the nervous spirits. Whether the disease is cholera or the same thing with another name will not help the business of the country. We would suggest that the lay brethren leave the discussion of diagnosis to the physicians, stop giving scientific pointers on germs and thereby actually do something to quiet the people, who most certainly will not accept the non-cholera theory on a street-corner say-so.

Buried in Her Piano.

Here is a curious item from a German exchange: Miss Mary Tate, an American girl, and a pianist of considerable merit, died a short time ago, only twenty-one years old. Her last wish was to be laid out upon and buried in her grand piano. She was laid upon the instrument, a choral being played upon it, while religious services were held over her body. After the ceremony the cover was raised, the strings torn from the piano and the body placed in it. Then the piano legs were taken off and the body of the piano raised upon the hearer.

As she had requested, her own piano is her last resting place.

THE GUNMAKER OF ILION.

Jefferson M. Clough Refuses a Tempting Offer from the Chinese Government.

His Health Was Too Poor to Permit Attention to Business—A Great Sufferer for Many Years But Has Now Recovered.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.)

There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States, who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been immediately associated all his life with the development of the two best American rifles, the Remington and Winchester. For years he was Superintendent of the E. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factory, and instead he accepted the superintendency of the Winchester-Arms Co., at New Haven, at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

It was after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the embargo which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now lives and owns the Phelps farm, a retired spot where he has five hundred acres of land.

Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by baths at celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the summer of 1893 and the winter of 1894, Mr. Clough was confined to his home in Belchertown, being unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and suffering continually with acute pains in his back, no taste or desire for food, nor was he able to obtain sufficient sleep.

Early in the year 1894 Mr. Clough heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He began taking these pills about the first of May, 1894, and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The first effect noticed was a better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better generally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 150 acres on Grenadier Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for 18 miles down the river, and 60 of the Thousand Islands can be seen.

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is now and has been for some time able to be about the farm to direct the work and to do all the work about the place.

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ills that affect mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

The pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Canada, and 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are no imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicines.

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from cherry, side hulls, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in the city.

No charge for in and out storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

DR. SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

Timely Topics

September 26, 1895.

A great many of the modern inventions are conceived, to a large extent, by accident, as will be seen by the following from the pen of Thomas A. Edison. In speaking of the invention of the phonograph he says:

"I was engaged upon a machine intended to repeat Morse characters which were recorded upon paper by indentations that transferred their message to another circuit automatically when passed under a tracing point connected with a circuit closing apparatus."

"In manipulating this machine I found that when the cylinder carrying the indented paper was turned with great swiftness, it gave out a humming noise from the indentations—a musical rhythmic sound resembling that of human talk heard indistinctly."

"This led me to try fitting a diaphragm to the machine, which would receive the vibrations of the sound waves, and upon the diaphragm the mat of paper for immediate use was paraffined paper, and the results obtained were excellent. The indentations on the cylinder when rapidly revolved caused a repetition of the original vibration to reach the ear through a recorder just as if the machine itself were talking. I saw at once that the problem of registering the human voice, so that it could be repeated by mechanical means as often as might be desired, was solved."

About this time the summer pleasures end, the damp rainy weather commences, and the housewife's duties begin; right methods make these duties a pleasure also. If you are in search of a stove that will lessen the trials of cooking examine the merits of the GOLDEN ANVIL RANGE. This range is made from the very best cold rolled sheet steel constructed on principles best known to us for strength and convenience. It is guaranteed to use one-third less wood or coal per day than any stove made. The baking qualities for either roasts or pastry are unsurpassed. The grate of the fire box is made three cornered shape thus presenting a new, clean surface each day. At the back and above the range is a full length shelf with nickled racks for the placing and keeping dishes warm. With each range we furnish a coil connection for hot water purposes. To those who desire a first-class, A1 range, nothing better is to be found on the market than the GOLDEN ANVIL. We also have the PANSY stove in three sizes, suitable for coal or wood. The PANSY is a modern made stove in every respect, with complete free draft and is built to wear. To those who desire a stove and not a range the PANSY should be considered as we have found them an excellent seller and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Oil stoves seem to be a favorite with people who do not wish a lasting fire and to those we say do not make a purchase until you have seen the "DIETZ" TUBULAR in operation. This stove given a thorough unprejudiced test, will convince the most skeptical of its superior merits, which completely supercedes all previous efforts in producing a perfectly satisfactory stove for burning oil or gas successfully.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,
307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

List of advertised letters appear in this issue.

Mounted Patrolman Schmidt has been dismissed from service.

Sugar is quoted at 3.16. There has been no change since September 19.

The Russian physician that arrived here recently will engage in coffee raising.

By order of the Board of Health the opening of schools is postponed until further notice.

The Baldwin boys, who are to return to college by the Australia, came by the Likie Sunday.

Inspector General of Schools A. T. Atkinson returned by the Australia from a short vacation to the Coast.

The referee in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match will not be selected until October 30th, the day before the fight.

The engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the young Duke of Marlborough has been announced.

The English Home Secretary has agreed to review the Maybrick case. New and important evidence has been secured.

There is a scarcity of Irish potatoes in the city. The restaurants have been forced to use sweet potatoes altogether.

Among those who arrived by the Australia yesterday were W. W. Hall, Mrs. J. W. Hobron, Mrs. E. C. Rowe, and Mrs. J. M. Sims.

Japan has ordered four war vessels from America. Two will be built by Cramp and two by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

The funeral of the late Moss Davis took place from the hall of Lodge 14 Progress, F. & A. M., on Saturday afternoon and was largely attended.

Ten taro patches in the vicinity of the Insane Asylum were demolished by a gang of thirty-five men under Deputy Marshal Hitchcock yesterday.

It was learned by inquiry at the agency of the O. S. S. Co. that no advice regarding the movements of through steamers belonging to the line had been received.

Kahanani and the three men who were taken with him to the cholera hospital yesterday were returned to their cells at the police station during the afternoon.

Intending passengers to leave by the Claudine Wednesday week will go into quarantine Friday morning. Applications should be filed at the Board of Health office.

Lieutenant Thos. S. Phelps, now on waiting orders at Mare Island, has been ordered to immediately relieve Lieutenant William M. Wood as navigator of the Philadelphia.

The Woman's Board of Missions will meet at the Central Union church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Theme: "Women as a force in church work," by Mrs. Birnie.

The steamship China, due here on October 6th, will probably bring neither mail, freight or passengers from Japan to Honolulu, nor will it take mail or passengers from port.

Green and Richards who arrived from Hawaii on a consignment who were kept away by cholera epidemic, like the others, are expected to arrive.

John J. Sullivan, manager of the Hawaiian Band, has been covered from a severe attack of the result of the grippe.

Mr. Sullivan will take a vacation and visit the principalities of California and Puget Sound.

After the Hawaiian Band gave concerts on the Executive grounds Wednesday and Thursday, members of the Tennis Club are much interested in the fact, as ladies' day was Wednesday.

Alexander of Oakland, formerly of Honolulu, arrived at his home 20th, after a bicycle ride of miles with his daughter, Eppeland, Wales, Switzerland and Spain. The most enjoyable time of his trip was when he was riding his bicycle.

Work

Some one would not have been without having

invited to the

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to

BONDED GOODS TO BE SHIPPED.

Freight From Orient Allowed Landing After Proper Precautions

STEAMED TARO FOR NATIVE CREWS

Fertilizer Added to the Shipping List. Passengers for Maui and Hawaii to Go Into Quarantine—Colon Wants Some Modification Made About Fish.

At yesterday's Board of Health meeting it was agreed to allow powder and bird shot shipped to Kanae, on urgent representation that they were needed.

It was pointed out that the crews of the different island steamers were desirous of having pot sent them from the steam factory of W. L. Wilcox. The men had been confined for some time and sadly missed that desirable article of food. Taro will be allowed sent aboard the steamers, after being steamed under the supervision of officials. The men will manufacture their own poi.

There was only one bid for furnishing disinfectants, and the matter was turned over to a committee.

On request of several firms fertilizer will be allowed sent to the other islands. As the product contains acid, there is said to be no danger of infection being transmitted.

Mr. Lansing favored sending all kinds of new goods to the other islands. This was allowed under United States quarantine regulations. The President and other members of the Board did not favor the suggestion, believing that it would be better to wait with caution in the premises.

Liquor and tobacco dealers wanted their goods shipped. They were willing to have the goods go through any amount of fumigation. Medical authority believed there would be no danger in shipping bonded goods from the warehouse, barring, of course, Japanese and Chinese merchandise. It was voted to allow to be shipped to other ports all goods in the custom house warehouses bonded before August 1st, including wines and liquors, drawing the line at Chinese and Japanese articles.

Intending passengers for Hawaii and Maui will be allowed to go into quarantine when those at present there leave for Kanae.

A request was received from J. I. Dowsett to the effect that the schooners Heela and Rob Roy be allowed to go into quarantine with native passengers for Molokai. Many of these were very anxious to get back home, as their families were suffering. The matter will receive further consideration.

President Smith announced that L. A. Thurston had made a proposition that Chinese freight to arrive by the China steamer Saturday be allowed to be brought ashore after the necessary precautions. It was expected that no Japanese freight would be brought on account of the strict orders the agents in Japan had received. Mr. Thurston was of the opinion the freight could be transferred to the Kaimiloa, Sumatra or other hulks in port and then given a thorough fumigation.

The proposition of T. that steps preparatory to the landing of Chinese freight be put into the form of a motion picture.

A letter from J. F. Colburn regarding the taboo on fish was presented. The writer, the inclination of the natives to fish from Nuuanu stream, which declared contaminated. In view of this fact he thought some measure should be taken whereby the natives of the Hawaiians for the want fish could be alleviated. A modification should be made at once in the governing the taking of fish from the sea. Fish could be taken from the uninfected waters of the island.

TEA

Miss Celia Plunkett Under a Year's Contract

Miss Celia Plunkett, of Oakland, daughter of the late J. C. Plunkett and relative of Mrs. Lillian Plunkett Ferguson, has taken a step which demonstrates the courage and independence of the girls of today.

Unaffrighted by the alarming report of a pestilence in Honolulu, Miss Plunkett has sailed for the islands, under contract to remain for a year and teach all sorts of book learning to the children of the American colony at Hilo. The young lady only laughed at the fears of her friends and went away protesting that Hilo need not be more exposed to infection than California. Miss Plunkett took the precaution of going out on a sailing vessel which will proceed direct to Hilo. Several hundred Americans are in the colony at Hilo, so that she will feel quite at home.

Didn't Have Cholera.

Kahanani, a native prisoner confined in the police station for housebreaking, was attacked yesterday morning with symptoms suspicious of cholera. The man was taken to the cholera hospital as a precautionary measure. Examination proved the man suffering with diarrhoea. He had been confined in jail for over a week.

Miss Atkinson Married.

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TO NURSE CHOLERA PATIENTS.

Miss Anna Zoffman Comes to Honolulu for That Purpose.

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W. E. Curtis Tells of Cholera Ravages in the Orient.

William F. Curtis, a well-known newspaper writer of Chicago, was among the passengers by the Gaelic, which arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan on September 20th.

"The cholera has attained fearful proportions in China," said Mr. Curtis when seen at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon. "Chinese are dying by the thousands. I passed through the streets of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, and saw cholera victims dead and dying on every hand. It is no uncommon sight to see the dead bodies of cholera victims lying on the street in one block, and in the next a lot of Chinese gorging themselves with raw cucumbers and melons. The cholera is all attributable to the filthy habits of the Chinese and the weather. The summer was quite cool until August. Then a spell of excessively hot weather came on, and with it the cholera."

"In Peking they have a plan of issuing permits for the removal of bodies outside the city walls. As is probably well known, no bodies are interred within the walls. To secure permission for the removal of the remains of a deceased mortal outside the walls of the city a cash is dropped in a box. A cash is a small brass coin worth one-twentieth of a cent. At nightfall the cash receptacle is full. It contains from 2000 to 3000 pieces of coin, and when it is considered that nearly all of these deaths result from cholera, the enormous extent of the disease can readily be judged. The disease is as bad at Shanghai and Tientsin, and is also mowing down the Chinese by the hundred in other parts of the infected country."

Mr. Curtis said that the cholera is confined almost exclusively to the native Chinese. In Peking, where very few foreigners reside he had heard of no deaths among the white population. In Tientsin only one death among the foreign population had been reported up to the hour he left China. The victim was an Englishman, who filled the position of first mate on board a Chinese ship. In Shanghai, where the cholera is raging at an awful rate, the fatalities among the foreigners have been much greater. Mr. Curtis said he had been advised of eighteen deaths.

BY AUTHORITY.

ARTHUR WALLIS RICHARDSON, Esq., has this day been commissioned as Collector of Customs for the port of Hilo and the collection districts of the Island of Hawaii.

Approved: J. B. CASTLE, Collector-General of Customs.

J. M. JAMES, Esq., has this day been commissioned as Port Surveyor for the port of Hilo and the collection districts of the Island of Hawaii.

Approved: J. B. CASTLE, Collector-General of Customs.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1895, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai, with (1) good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net, when dressed; and (2) fat Beef Cattle, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of ninety heads per month, for six months ending March 31, 1896.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

TARO PATCHES TO BE DRAINED.

Crops in the Infected Area to be Dried and Burned

THREE COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Kunawai Spring will be Fenced in at Once—Waipio Stream Diverted. Erection of Ten-foot Fence Along Both Sides of Nuuanu Stream, Etc.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held Sunday morning there were present President Smith, President Dole, Ministers Damon and Hatch, Drs. Day, Wood, Smith, Emerson and Rodgers, members Killipio, Waterhouse and Lansing, and Messrs. Rowell, H. Waterhouse, J. A. Low, J. S. Brown, Potter, Dodge, McIntyre, Reynolds, Camara, Gonzales, Alexander, George W. Smith, Marshal Brown and others.

President Smith spoke of the case of cholera at the Insane Asylum. Paahao, the victim, had been working with others in the taro patches near by. Water from these patches was drunk by him while the work was being carried on. A careful examination had been made to ascertain the source of the water which conveyed the infection. This did not come from Kunawai spring. The water from the two sources mixed together below and contaminated an area of about sixteen acres above and five or six below the Asylum road.

Mr. Dodge pointed out on a map the course of the supposedly contaminated water.

Dr. Wood wanted to know what was to be done with the contaminated water. He thought the water should be made to flow into a ditch, allowing it to run from there into the sea under protection of a guard. The entire area supposed to be infected should be dried up.

President Smith said every precaution had been taken at the Insane Asylum. Water taps had been out off. Paahao, the patient, had been possessed of a mania for eating filth. He had eaten more filth than he could digest. Dr. Herbert saw the man about 2 a. m. September 28th. He had been vomiting, but was better. The doctor did not think it was cholera. Between 8 and 9 a. m. he was called to the Insane Asylum again and found that the man had developed a typical case of cholera. He was removed to the hospital, where the physicians agreed with Dr. Herbert that the case was undoubtedly cholera.

Dr. Wood thought the matter should be referred to Mr. Kluegel or some other engineer for examination and recommendation of proper measures to be taken.

Mr. Dillingham pointed out the danger of disease germs being taken to other places by conveyance of tops for planting purposes.

J. T. Waterhouse was in favor of notifying every one in the infected locality personally of the danger.

President Dole suggested that the taro crop be disinfected in order to save some of it.

President Smith thought the taro patches should be treated as if it were a certainty that infection existed there. He was in favor of pulling up all the taro, and after drying thoroughly, setting fire to it. He thought the first point to be considered was the removal of the infected water.

The medical men of the Board were all of the opinion that the water was infected.

A motion was carried to divert the water.

Another motion that the taro crops in the infected area be destroyed was carried.

Dr. Emerson thought some of the taro could be steamed and thus saved. This suggestion did not seem to meet with favor.

Three committees were appointed by President Smith, as follows:—

1st—Committee to divert the infected water, to consist of Mr. Kluegel, Dr. Wood and W. E. Rowell. Work must begin immediately.

2d—Committee to estimate value of taro in infected district and destroy same, to consist of Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Dr. Smith and W. L. Wilcox.

3d—Committee to survey area, to consist of Messrs. Dodge and Kluegel.

In regard to Kunawai spring, Dr. Wood thought that the drainage from low lying ground above the pond should be diverted to avoid the possibility of contamination.

Minister Damon thought Kunawai springs should be fenced in and no one be allowed to go near the place. A guard should be posted at the place to see that such rule be carried out.

A motion that the water committee be instructed to attend to the immediate fencing in of Kunawai springs was carried.

President Smith was in favor of diverting the Waipio stream so that the condemned rice patches would dry up, as suggested by J. A. Low, who was appointed a committee of one to attend to the matter immediately.

President Smith said that Joseph Marsden had a proposition regarding prevention of further infection from Nuuanu stream. As the matter stood at present the twelve guards posted there did not seem to be sufficient to keep the natives from fishing. There were more fish than usual in the stream on account of the long interval during which a taboo had been placed on fishing. There was great danger of infection from Nuuanu stream and every effort should be made to prevent natives from using the water.

Mr. Marsden said he had been around the vicinity mentioned. In spite of all the efforts made, fishing was being carried on. He thought the only way that this could be prevented

was by putting up a ten-foot fence—from the sea to the rapids—on both sides of the stream. Barbed wire could be placed along the top. The fence could be made to include the ponds near the stream, which it was proposed to fill in. King street bridge should be removed and a pontoon put in its place, while the steam dredge was digging up the bed of the stream near the mouth.

Marshal Brown said that people had been given instructions to leave their homes Monday morning. Some had left already. He thought the twelve guards along Nuuanu stream could prevent natives from fishing. He didn't believe there was any fishing going on.

President Dole said that while walking along the road in the vicinity of the old fishmarket he had come upon an old native woman, who, to all appearances, was in the act of fishing. There were no guards in the immediate locality. As soon as she saw him coming she pulled in her rod and disappeared into the house.

H. Waterhouse thought Mr. Marsden's plan the best one that had been so far proposed. It was almost an impossibility to stop the natives from fishing in any other way.

President Dole said he concurred in Mr. Marsden's idea of dredging out Nuuanu stream near its mouth.

W. E. Rowell said that the work would require about four months, on account of the narrowness of the stream. The dredge required a width of seventy-five feet in which to work. He thought a barbed wire instead of a board fence could be used. This would not cost so much.

Dr. Rodgers thought a military guard should be placed on Nuuanu stream. This was the only sure way of guarding. This seemed to be the opinion of several others at the meeting.

T. F. Lansing thought the buildings should be cleared away from the infected districts at once.

CHOLERA AT INSANE ASYLUM.

Native Drinks Taro Patch Water Dies From the Effect.

The last case of cholera proved beyond a doubt the existence of infection in the taro patches near the Insane Asylum. Paahao, a native, fifty-three years of age and an inmate of the Insane Asylum, was taken sick at 3:30 p. m. Friday. Dr. Herbert was summoned and found that the man had taken a drink of water from the taro patch in which he and other inmates of the Asylum had been working during the early part of the day. No symptoms of cholera could be discovered. The man had been vomiting but that was nothing unusual under the circumstances. Another summons to the effect that Paahao was much worse reached Dr. Herbert about 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning. Examination proved that the man had developed a clear case of cholera. He was removed to the hospital where the physicians in charge concurred in the decision of Dr. Herbert regarding the case. Paahao died at 6:20 p. m. of the same day. Both of the latest cases have succumbed to the ravages of the disease. Paiva, the old native woman from Kikihale, died Friday night at 10:40 o'clock. Stringent measures regarding water near the Insane Asylum, have been taken by the Board of Health. The taro patches will be destroyed and the water drained off.

FOOTBINDING.

It Will Not Be Allowed in Hawaii. A Test Case.

The cause of humanity was rendered a valuable service last Saturday when Marshal Brown issued a warrant for the arrest of Leong Ching Kee, a Chinese shoemaker on Nuuanu street, for a violation of the statute of the law which forbids the practice of footbinding, the victim being Ah Lin, a little girl of nine years of age, and daughter of the man arrested. The finding of the case is one of the good results of the house to house tours of inspection under the Board of Health.

At the station house the binding was removed from the child's feet and a pitiable condition revealed. They were a mass of sores and distorted almost beyond semblance to a human foot.

Dr. Emerson was called in and attended the case. A photograph of the feet unbound was also taken.

It is believed that the statute enacted by the last session of the Legislature, making footbinding a penal offense, is the first of its kind. In view of this the outcome of this, the first case, will be watched with special interest. The father of the girl claims that the binding process was begun before the enactment of the law prohibiting it, and the expression of protest suffered on the child's face would seem to corroborate this statement. However, it is the intention of the authorities to make a test case of it. The zeal of Marshal Brown in setting the machinery of the law in motion for the emancipation of these helpless victims of this barbaric custom is commendable.

W. L. Love played a violin solo at Central Union church Sunday morning during offertory service.

NO. 1 IN PRESS

To be published in September,

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ON THEIR BEST JUDGEMENT

Did People of Maui Act in Health Matters.

THEY WERE NOT PANIC STRICKEN

Followed Methods of England-Hana Residents Pass Resolutions and Make Rules-Kahului Board Explains Its Position in the Premises

MR. EDITOR:—In view of recent articles in your paper in which it has been said that we people of Maui have shown ourselves to be panic-stricken and blind to everything but our own fears, in that a landing was refused to the passengers of the Claudine, a few words in our defense may not come amiss.

Our health committee, acting with an authority clearly granted to it by the Board of Health and in no sense "in defiance" to that body took this action because they believed it to be more in accord with reason and charity (in both of which virtues our detractors say we are lacking) to slightly inconvenience thirty-six persons than to endanger the lives of thousands. Sixteen of these passengers were native Hawaiians, who might very probably have carried infection in their clothing. That we doubted the absolute efficacy of the fumigation process to which their effects had been subjected in Honolulu does not appear so unreasonable when Kooch, who knows more about the matter than any other man living, has stated that the only certain method of destroying all the bacilli in clothing is the use of superheated steam; sulphur which was used in this case, not being a perfectly certain disinfectant. Neither is it unreasonable to demand a fifteen days quarantine when England at the present time requires as much of all travelers from Mecca, a cholera city. We on Maui do not think that we know more on the subject than the English health authorities, nor do I think really well-informed persons would heap abuse upon us for adopting the English regulations.

Having decided upon a fifteen days quarantine, we should have been glad to allow them to complete the required period on shore, but there simply was no suitable place. The race track stables, which were proposed by Mr. Andrews, were low, damp, and thoroughly unfit. Therefore, although we felt extremely sorry for the teachers and other official and unofficial persons on board the Claudine, there seemed no other alternative but to send them on their way.

This action was at least more consistent than that of the Hilo people, who drove off the American tourists, who could have brought no possible contagion and then quarantined the Claudine people in the worst possible of places, for all authorities agree that water is the most dangerous disseminator of the disease. The Hilo people, however, were very kind to our friends, and for that we are grateful.

The account in the ADVERTISER which relates that when the boat approached the Kahului wharf there was a conference in which those on the boat delivered themselves of much loud reasoning, while those on shore talked violently of "guns," etc., gives a wrong impression. The only mention of "guns" emanated from a man on the boat who said that the proposition had come up before the Honolulu authorities of compelling a landing by the use of troops, which proposition, he was good enough to say, had been finally rejected. This statement was believed by no one and has since been denied from headquarters; but it, with other similar arguments, has the effect of perceptibly weakening the passengers' cause.

All this bitterness and hard feeling could easily have been avoided by sending ahead a steamer loaded with supplies, and by awaiting its report before taking action. If, as is probable, the authorities knew that the Hawaii was then on its way down from Maui, why didn't they wait to see what news she brought concerning the state of feeling on the other islands, instead of rushing off eighty-two souls on a trip which promised so ill?

HAIKU, MAUI, SEPT. 25, 1895.

EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION

Maui Health Board Answers President Smith's Letter.

The following communication has been sent the Honolulu Board of Health by the committee for the Board of Health for the island of Maui:

W. O. SMITH, Esq., President Board of Health, Honolulu.

SIR:—At the meeting of the committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui held at Kahului on September 21st, 1895, your circular letter dated September 16, 1895, Monday, 6:30, was taken up for consideration, and after discussion I, as secretary of the committee, was instructed to reply as follows:

The committee for the island of Maui fully acknowledge the ability and earnest action taken by the Board of Health of Honolulu in their Board of Health in the epidemic on the island of Oahu, and their careful consideration of regulations to prevent transmission of the disease to the other islands, and sympathize with the Board in the amount of the labor and arduous work that has been devoted to the controlling of the disease, and fully admit that they have "opportunities to judge" as best. But in reply to your letter, this committee must state that we have ever held "extreme" as to the action of the Board of Health. We do, however, claim that we are the best judges of the situation here and, while we will at all times support the better judgment and intelligence of the Board as

to their general regulations, we claim the right, under the authority vested in us by the Board, to add to such regulations any further precautionary measures our local situation or requirements may necessitate. On the subject of quarantining passengers (and now making special reference to the passengers on the steamer Claudine), this matter was fully discussed on the arrival of the steamer here, and the committee found that quarantining was out of the question. Where to quarantine was the difficulty. The race track at Kahului was mentioned, but it is situated in a low, marshy place, and with the exception of a few stables has nothing in the way of accommodation. It is but a few hundred yards from Kahului, through which the passengers would have to be transported, and would not only be effectual as a quarantine station, but from temperature and noxious surroundings would probably be the direct cause of fever among the unfortunate passengers confined there.

Outside of the place referred to we have nothing available. We are not as happily situated as our Hilo friends, with their lovely island in the bay, forming a complete quarantine location as any of the islands. The only quarantine possible here is a quarantine on the vessel in the harbor of Kahului, within a short distance of the shore. Such quarantine in case of sickness on the vessel would be a direct menace to the community.

The Board of Health of Honolulu evidently do not understand our local circumstances. We have no city or city limits. We have a population, the majority of whom live in scattered habitations on the banks of our streams and in the vicinity of our water courses. We have but two doctors in the district of Waikane, and should the cholera once obtain a foothold the inevitable end under existing conditions would be a dire calamity. We have not in any way threatened armed resistance to the carrying out of the regulations of the Board of Health, but have carefully considered the local necessities and fall to see in what way we can be considered "unreasonable." There has been much individual criticism of Maui in the newspapers which the committee did not think it necessary to notice, but the publication of the official circular now under reply makes it necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to assure you that all action of this committee has only been taken after a careful and conservative consideration of the circumstances governing our special conditions, and without "panic," "undue fear" or intention to act in opposition to the Board of Health of Honolulu. So far the citizens of Maui have fully endorsed our action.

The Board of Health instructions of September 10th allowed us the use of our discretion, and in addition made the suggestion that the Claudine passengers be returned to Honolulu if we were not ready for them. The decision was left to the committee and we used our best judgment. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL T. CHILLINGWORTH, Secretary Committee Board of Health for Maui.

HANA RESIDENTS RESOLVE To Follow Rules of Board of Health and Accept Passengers.

At a meeting of citizens held at Hana, Maui, this 20th day of September, 1895, at which were present most of the gentlemen named below, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That in accordance with the request of the committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui, the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. McGettigan, I. E. Joseph, K. S. Gjerdrum, W. V. Graevemeyer, O. Unna, N. Omsted, and (in the absence of W. P. Hale) J. K. Haunua, be appointed to act as a sub-committee for the district of Hana; and that, as far as practicable, they act under the instructions of the said committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui in matters which do not in their opinion conflict with the instructions, explicit or implied, issued by the central Board of Health at Honolulu.

Second—That the passengers bound for Hana, and recently taken by the steamer Claudine and quarantined at Coconut Island, Hawaii, be permitted to land at Hana provided that they can prove that they have been away from the city of Honolulu for the six days immediately preceding the day on which they arrive at Hana; that before leaving Honolulu they have been properly disinfected according to the regulations of the Honolulu Board of Health, and that no case of cholera has appeared among them since their departure from Honolulu.

Third—That no person will be allowed to leave Hana by steamer for any other port on the island than Honolulu without first obtaining a permit from the Hana district sub-committee, signed by its president Dr. McGettigan, and certifying that the said person has resided in the district of Hana for at least fourteen days immediately preceding the date of the departure of the steamer and is free from cholera.

Fourth—That passengers whose place of residence is Hana, and freight from Honolulu, may be landed at Hana at any time provided that a written permit from the Board of Health at Honolulu is shown.

Fifth—That the Hana district sub-committee have implicit confidence in the knowledge, care and discretion of the Honolulu Board of Health and be quite willing to abide by their decision in all cases in which the prevention of the spread of disease acts as a factor to public safety; that they hereby tender them their thanks, and consider that the gratitude of the entire population of the islands is due to them for the thorough manner in which they have combated the present epidemic.

Sixth—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Honolulu Board of Health, to Wilder's Steamship Co., and to the committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui.

(Signed) R. J. McGETTIGAN, Chairman

H. C. OVENDEEN, Secretary.

With two little children subject to cough we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attacks quickly succumb to a few doses of it.—Morrison, Colo., Ind. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

BRIGHT YEAR FOR KAM. SCHOOL.

More Applicants for Admission Than Can be Accommodated.

Graduate of Harvard for Normal Work This Year—Farm and Dairy Departments—Notes.

Notification was sent boys expecting to attend Kamehameha school this year that opening day would be today. They were requested to return to Honolulu before that date or as near after as possible. Owing, however, to the recent outbreak of cholera, the school will not open until further notice. More applicants for admission to Kamehameha have been received than there is room to accommodate.

Twenty-five boys have been employed at the school throughout the summer vacation.

Ralph Woodward, a graduate of Harvard, and a former student at a normal school in Minnesota, will assume charge of the normal work this year. He is expected to arrive by the next Australia.

The prospects are that there will be seven or eight students in the normal class this year, made up of graduates of Kamehameha.

A pattern-making course will be instituted this year. Benches for the work have been constructed.

Two new machines have been received at Kamehameha—one a hand and the other a patent circular saw.

A farm department similar to those of agricultural colleges in the States, will be started this year. Mr. Rugg, who has worked in the University of California experimental gardens, will have charge. Under this will come the dairy department. A barn for the accommodation of twelve cows has just been constructed. The object is to teach the boys experimental farming. The dairy will furnish butter for the three schools of Kamehameha, besides milk enough for the girls to learn butter-making. Experiments will be undertaken in the raising of pigs, chickens and garden truck of all kinds.

Kamehameha will have a graded course of labor, by means of which students will be able to avail themselves of the elements necessary to their respective lines of work in the future.

Last year's graduates of Kamehameha have been very successful in the matter of obtaining positions. O. Crowell is principal of the Hilea school in Kau, Hawaii. During the summer he built an addition to the schoolhouse in which he is to teach. D. Kanewai is principal of a school near Lahaina. He also did some carpentering work on his schoolhouse. W. Makakoa will assist C. E. King, principal of Waikane school, this island. The salaries of these young men is far in advance of any given previously to graduates of Kamehameha. O. Crowell passed fourth in examination for teacher's certificate among forty others, most of whom were Europeans.

The material for next year's class is excellent.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

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of the Spanish-American Newspaper Co., of New York, writes as follows:

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The costumes on the right is of satin duchesse in changeable colors, in the center is a dark blue linen costume with large medallion figures, while the habit on the left is of white pique, laid in three pronounced godets.

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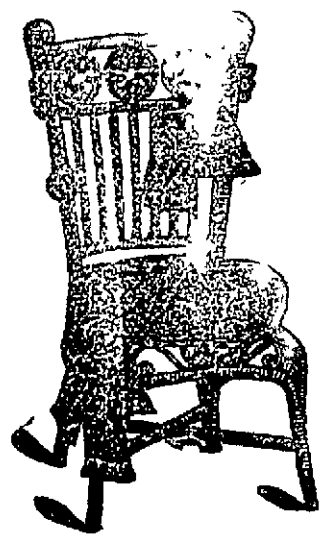
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Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

Ball Twine, Etc., Etc., Etc.

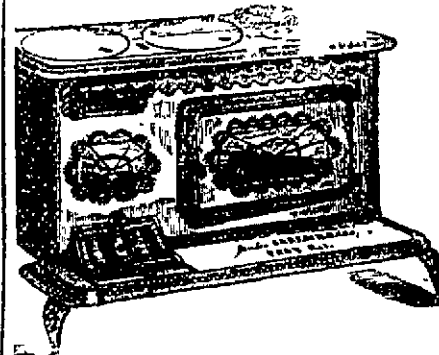
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Tides, Sun and Moon.

Day.	Sept.	Oct.	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	1	2	1.48	2.00	2.25	2.72	5.51	5.49	3.15	4.15
Tue.	2	3	2.15	2.39	2.85	3.10	5.51	5.48	4.15	5.15
Wed.	3	4	2.52	2.81	3.50	3.75	5.50	5.47	5.15	6.15
Thurs.	4	5	3.25	3.20	4.20	4.45	5.49	5.46	6.15	7.15
Fri.	5	6	3.58	3.43	4.52	4.77	5.48	5.45	7.15	8.15
Sat.	6	7	4.28	3.68	5.10	5.35	5.47	5.44	8.15	9.15
Sun.	7	8	4.53	3.93	5.42	5.67	5.46	5.43	9.15	10.15

Full Moon on the 3d at 12 h., 16 m., p. m.

Meteorological Record.

Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Force.
Mon.	1	2	30.08	80.02	SE	4
Tue.	2	3	30.08	80.97	SE	4
Wed.	3	4	30.08	81.97	SE	4
Thurs.	4	5	30.08	82.97	SE	4
Fri.	5	6	30.08	83.97	SE	4
Sat.	6	7	30.08	84.97	SE	4
Sun.	7	8	30.08	85.97	SE	4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

STEAMSHIP MAIL SERVICE.



Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, Vancouver and Sydney on the following dates, till the close of 1895.

AT HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER	LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER
<i>On or about:</i>	<i>(on or about)</i>
Miowera . . . Sept. 24	Warrimoo . . . Oct. 2
Anstralia . . . Sept. 30	China . . . Oct. 6
Anstralia . . . Oct. 21	Mariposa . . . Oct. 17
Warrimoo . . . Oct. 24	Miowera . . . Nov. 1
Alameda . . . Oct. 24	Optima . . . Nov. 1
China . . . Oct. 29	Warrimoo . . . Dec. 2
Anstralia . . . Nov. 16	City Peking . . . Dec. 6
Miowera . . . Nov. 24	1895.
Optima . . . Nov. 25	Afiowera . . . Jan. 1
Warrimoo . . . Dec. 23	
City Peking . . . Dec. 23	